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Agenda item 22

Globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled:

"Globalization and interdependence:

"(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

"(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"(c) International migration and development"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate jointly on sub-items (a) and (b) at its 15th meeting, on 20 October 2010, and a substantive debate on sub-item (c) at its 19th meeting, on 27 October. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.15 and 19). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 21st, 27th, 29th and 31st meetings, on 28 October and on 4, 18 and 24 November (see A/C.2/65/SR.21, 27, 29 and 31). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is provided in the addenda to the present report.

* The report of the Committee on the present item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/65/438 and Add.1-3.

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3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 22
Globalization and interdependence

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/65/486)

Item 22 (a)
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Report of the Secretary-General on an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order (A/65/272)

Item 22 (b)
Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (A/65/90)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its third session, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009 (A/65/212)

Item 22 (c)
International migration and development

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/65/203)

4. At the 15th meeting, on 20 October, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (a)) and the Programme Management Officer of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in New York (under sub-item (b)) (see A/C.2/65/SR.15).

5. At the 19th meeting, on 27 October, an introductory statement under sub-item (c) was made by the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/65/SR.19).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.9 and A/C.2/65/L.50

6. At the 21st meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Culture and development" (A/C.2/65/L.9), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000 and 57/249 of 20 December 2002 on culture and development,

"*Recalling also* the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and its Action Plan by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001, as well as other international conventions of that organization upholding the central role of cultural diversity for social and economic development,

"*Recognizing* that culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community, and provides for economic growth and ownership of development processes,

"*Acknowledging* that culture is a source of enrichment and a mainspring for the sustainable development of communities, peoples and nations, empowering local communities to play an active and unique role in development initiatives,

"*Recognizing* the linkages between cultural and biological diversity in providing ecologically sound responses to environmental challenges, in particular through local and indigenous traditional knowledge systems,

"*Emphasizing* the pivotal role of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of national development objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the General Assembly, in its resolution 65/1, entitled 'Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals', specifically emphasizes the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives;

"2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

"(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of cultural diversity for development, promoting its positive value through education and using media tools;

"(b) To ensure a more visible and effective inclusion of culture in development policies and strategies at local, national, regional and international levels;

"(c) To promote capacity-building at the national level for the development of a dynamic cultural sector, in particular by encouraging creativity and innovation, supporting the development of sustainable cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural sector for economic growth and development;

"(d) To actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their effective and legal access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption;

"(e) To preserve and protect local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, which are valuable examples of culture as a vehicle for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, and to foster synergies between modern science and local knowledge;

"(f) To support legislative frameworks for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage;

"(g) To sustainably protect, preserve and safeguard cultural heritage in all its forms, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international legal frameworks, including by promoting international cooperation and measures to prevent the improper granting to, and/or exercise by, unauthorized parties of intellectual property rights to cultural heritage without the express permission and/or prior informed consent of the recognized rights holders;

"3. *Calls upon* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations to enhance international cooperation in supporting efforts of developing countries for the development and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist them in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering information and communications technologies and gaining access to new technologies;

"4. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to assess how best to optimize the impact of culture on development, including through data collection, information and the use of appropriate indicators, in accordance with their national priorities and taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"5. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support and facilitate financing, upon request, to developing countries in accordance with their national priorities, in particular as regards national

capacity-building for the implementation of international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations country teams further integrate culture into their programming exercises, in particular United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, in consultation with relevant national authorities, when assisting countries in the pursuit of their development objectives;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include therein an assessment of the value of organizing a United Nations global summit on culture and development at an appropriate time."

7. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Culture and development" (A/C.2/65/L.50), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.9.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50 had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chair orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50.

10. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50, as orally corrected (see para. 18, draft resolution I).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Peru (see A/C.2/65/SR.31).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.50, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.9 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.20

13. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order" (A/C.2/65/L.20).

14. At its 29th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.20 had no programme budget implications.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.20 by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 52 abstentions (see para. 18, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

[1] The delegations of Nigeria and Mauritania subsequently indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

16. Also at the same meeting, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of the United States of America and Belgium (on behalf of the European Union; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey; Liechtenstein; and Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine); a statement was made after the vote by the representative of Canada (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

17. Subsequently, statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Chile, Colombia and Cuba (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

18. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Culture and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000 and 57/249 of 20 December 2002 on culture and development,

Recalling also the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity[1] and its Action Plan[2] by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001 and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,[3] as well as other international conventions of that organization that acknowledge the important role of cultural diversity for social and economic development,

Recognizing that culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community and an important factor in the fight against poverty, providing for economic growth and ownership of development processes,

Acknowledging that culture is a source of enrichment and an important contributor to the sustainable development of local communities, peoples and nations, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives,

Acknowledging also the diversity of the world, recognizing that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind and emphasizing the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity and the positive contribution of local and indigenous traditional knowledge in addressing environmental challenges in a sustainable manner,

Noting with satisfaction that in its resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", the General Assembly emphasized the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect encourages international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives,

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[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Ibid., *Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 41.

1. *Emphasizes* the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of national development objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of cultural diversity for sustainable development, promoting its positive value through education and media tools;

(b) To ensure a more visible and effective integration and mainstreaming of culture into development policies and strategies at all levels;

(c) To promote capacity-building, where appropriate, at all levels for the development of a dynamic cultural and creative sector, in particular by encouraging creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship, supporting the development of sustainable cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural and creative sector for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development;

(d) To actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their effective and licit access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption and, for States parties to it, the provisions of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;

(e) To preserve and maintain local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, which are valuable examples of culture as a vehicle for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, and to foster synergies between modern science and local and indigenous knowledge;

(f) To support national legal frameworks and policies for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and cultural property,[4] the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property[5] and the return of cultural property,[6] in accordance with national legislation and applicable international legal frameworks, including by promoting international cooperation to prevent the misappropriation of cultural heritage and products, recognizing the importance of intellectual property rights in sustaining those involved in cultural creativity;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant non-governmental organizations and all relevant stakeholders to enhance international cooperation in supporting the efforts of developing countries for the development and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist them in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering

[4] As defined in article 1 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

[5] Ibid.

[6] In line with the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

information and communications technologies and gaining access to new technologies on mutually agreed terms;

4. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to assess how best to optimize the contribution of culture to development, including through information-sharing, exchange of best practices, data collection, research and study and the use of appropriate evaluation indicators, in accordance with their national priorities and taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support and facilitate financing, as appropriate, upon request, to developing countries, in particular with regard to national capacity-building for the implementation of applicable international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations country teams further integrate and mainstream culture into their programming exercises, in particular United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, in consultation with relevant national authorities, when assisting countries in the pursuit of their development objectives;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include therein an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development, including its aim, level, format and timing, as well as budgetary implications.

Draft resolution II
Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/224 of 19 December 2008 and 64/209 of 21 December 2009,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[4] and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Concerned about the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries and which threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Resolution 63/239, annex.

and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing that these new approaches should neither substitute for nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance, and need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Recognizing also that many relevant principles contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been fully realized and that enhanced efforts are needed to minimize the negative effects of globalization on developing countries and ensure that it works as a positive force for all, in particular for developing countries,

Recognizing further that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order";[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

3. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

[5] A/65/272.